

# SPAIN.

## Minister Figueras' Reply to the American Address of Recognition.

## Cuba To Be Held as a Transatlantic Link in the Bond of Friendly Union.

## Parliamentary Progress and Reform for Porto Rico.

## Provincial Reaction Against the Present Plan of the Republic.

## Castelar and the Ministry Complimented by the People of the Capital.

## Democratic Demonstrations in Barcelona and Catalonia.

## French Reports of Communistic Clamor Against the Rights of Property.

## President Thiers Not Officially Cognizant of the Fact Accomplished in Madrid.

## Amadeus' Position at Lisbon and Foreign Naval Movements in the Tagus.

## King Victor Emmanuel to His Returning Son.

## The Ex-Queen Maria Victoria Seriously Ill.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Feb. 16, 1873.  
The Spanish Minister, Señor Figueras, commenced his reply to United States Minister Sickles' congratulatory recognition of the Republic at the interview which took place yesterday, by stating that his grave official responsibility would overwhelm him were it not for such moments as the present, when the American Ambassador so eloquently conveyed "the robust voice of the American people in blessing and acclaiming the advent of the republic which moderate energy achieved and prudence will preserve. If the United States is indebted to Spain for the discoverer of the American Continent, Spain is indebted to the United States as the founder of the new social order. Spain will remember the worthy example set her by the United States." Señor Figueras concluded with the following words:—"We hold in the New World an integral portion of territory, destined under the Spanish flag to serve as a connecting link between the two continents. In order that the Antilles may accomplish that mission and realize our civilizing objects we rely on Spanish energy and the strength of Spanish institutions."

## The Antilles Insular Connection Idea To Be Maintained.

PARIS, Feb. 16, 1873.  
Señor Castelar has sent a despatch to the Spanish residents in Paris which clearly intimates that the new government is resolved not to part with Cuba, and to keep the Spanish flag on a portion of American territory as a pledge of the perpetual union of the Old and New Worlds.

## Havana Corporate Allegiance to the New Regime.

MADRID, Feb. 16, 1873.  
During the session of the National Assembly yesterday Señor Salmeron, Minister of the Colonies, read an official telegram from the authorities at Havana, giving in their adhesion to the Republic. The Assembly thereupon adopted a resolve that it heard the announcement with joy.

## The French President Not Officially Cognizant of the Fact Accomplished—Recognition from Paris Delayed.

PARIS, Feb. 16, 1873.  
As the manifesto of Señor Castelar to the foreign Powers has not yet reached Paris President Thiers has not recognized the Spanish Republic.

## French Reports of Spanish Provincial Reaction—Progressive Ideas Even to Agricultural Communism.

PARIS, Feb. 16, 1873.  
Barcelona has hoisted the flag of the federative Republic. The authorities and troops maintain order in the city.

It is apprehended that the question of a federative Republic will give rise to serious complications.

## FRASANT CLAMOR FOR COMMUNISM IN CATALUNYA.

The peasants in Andalusia are clamoring for a division of property.

## WHAT "YOUNG SPAIN" WANTS IN BARCELONA.

The students of Barcelona demand liberty of instruction, the abolition of fees, and the removal of the troops from the new University buildings.

## THE GOVERNOR PROMISES TO ASK THE MINISTRY FOR THESE CONCESSIONS. HE EXPLAINS THAT THE UNIVERSITY IS OCCUPIED BY THE TROOPS SOLELY BECAUSE IT IS A STRATEGIC POINT.

## DEMANDS OF THE CATALAN INDUSTRIAL REFORMERS.

The Catalan workingmen are making demonstrations in favor of the release of conscripts in the army, and demand arms for the people, municipal self-government, shorter hours of work and higher wages.

## MASS MEETINGS, ATTENDED BY FROM THREE THOUSAND TO FIVE THOUSAND WORKINGMEN, HAVE BEEN HELD. SPEECHES WERE IN FAVOR OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, WHICH WERE WILDLY CHEERED.

## THE RADICALS.

At one place the workingmen belonging to the International Society marched in procession through the streets.

MATERIAL AID.

Several municipalities in Catalonia have distributed arms to the people.

MALAGA CURED OF ITS MALIGNANCY.

The disturbances at Malaga were suppressed without bloodshed, and the city continues tranquil.

# PARLIAMENTARY AND EXECUTIVE PROGRESS.—The Situation at the Seat of Government.

MADRID, Feb. 16, 1873.  
The National Assembly yesterday sanctioned an amnesty to all republican insurgents and offenders against the laws regulating the press.  
A government steamer has been sent to Minorca to bring home the republican prisoners.  
It is officially announced that General Pavia has been appointed commander-in-chief of the army in the north in place of General Moriones, who is recalled and detailed to his former post as director of cavalry.  
Señor Oreuse will probably be chosen President of the Council of State.

## THE PORTO RICO REFORM BILL.

Debate on the reforms in Porto Rico will take place in the National Assembly on Monday.

## DISTINGUISHED DISSENTS FROM THE POPULAR DESIRE.

It is believed that Admiral Topete and Señor Sagasta will leave Spain.

## THE LIGHT OF LIBERTY AND LAW.

Señor Castelar's house was illuminated on Saturday night, and the Minister was serenaded. He made an eloquent speech, which was received with great enthusiasm.

## THE CARLIST CAUSE.

## Bourbonist Insult to the Insurgents of Savoy—French Punishment.

PARIS, Feb. 16, 1873.  
Some Carlist refugees at Nantes removed the Cross of Savoy from the escutcheon of the Italian Consul in that city. They were arrested and subsequently expelled.

## AMADEUS.

## King Victor Emmanuel's Feeling Towards His Returning Son—The Ex-Queen of Spain Seriously Invalid.

LISBON, Feb. 16, 1873.  
It is stated that His Majesty King Victor Emmanuel, being opposed to his son's abdication, at first refused to consent to the return of Amadeus to Italy, but sent word yesterday that, on reflection, he had relented and would be glad to receive his son again.

## HEALTH OF HER MAJESTY MARIA VICTORIA.

The health of the ex-Queen of Spain is worse. Her Majesty is confined to her bed.

## THE QUESTION IN PORTUGAL.

## Cabinet Precaution for Frontier Protection—Señor Zorrilla On the Soil—Student Honor to the Spaniards.

LISBON, Feb. 16, 1873.  
The government has asked the Cortes to call out 9,000 men of the reserves to act as an army of preservation on the frontier.

The students peacefully paraded the streets of Coimbra yesterday in honor of the establishment of the Spanish Republic.

## SEÑOR ZORRILLA ON THE SOIL.

Señor Zorrilla has arrived in Portugal.

## NAVAL MOVEMENTS IN THE TAGUS.

## A British Squadron at Amadeus' Service—The Italian Fleet Not Yet Arrived.

LISBON, Feb. 16, 1873.  
The British squadron in the Tagus has been placed at the disposal of the ex-King of Spain.

The Italian fleet is expected to arrive in the Tagus.

## THE LATEST NEWS.

## The Cuba Sale Subject Reported from an English Source.

LONDON, Feb. 17—6 A. M.  
A special despatch from Paris to the Daily Telegraph says France will attempt to compel Spain to sell Cuba, and that the United States had offered 2,500,000,000 francs, payable in two years, but Spain refused.

## ENGLAND.

## Miners Again at Work—The Steamship Murillo—Count Bernstorff's Health.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
LONDON, Feb. 17—6 A. M.  
Four thousand miners have resumed work in Wales.

Count Bernstorff passed a restless night.

## THE MURILLO.

Despatches from San Fernando report that the steamship Murillo has been released, and suffered to depart.

## FRANCE.

## Capital Conviction for Terrible Offences—Public Opinion of the Sentences.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
PARIS, Feb. 16, 1873.  
The trial at Douai of the men accused of rape and murder has terminated in a verdict of guilty. The prisoners were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment at hard labor, the longest term being twenty years.

The journals generally express dissatisfaction at the lightness of the punishment.

## ITALY.

## Carnival Pleasures in the Capital.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
ROME, Feb. 16, 1873.  
The carnival was brilliantly inaugurated in this city. The streets were filled with crowds of pleasure-seekers.

## BELGIUM.

## Harbor Enlargement and Works of Public Improvement.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
ANTWERP, Feb. 17, 1873.  
The Common Council of Antwerp have voted \$40,000,000 to enlarge the docks and construct piers.

## TURKEY.

Essad Pacha, late Minister of War, has been appointed Grand Vizier.

## AFRICA.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
LISBON, Feb. 16, 1873.  
The Portuguese men-of-war Livion and Sagris have been despatched to Loanda with reinforcements.

# CUBA.

## Amadeus' Abdication Announced in Havana—Prices Unsettled and the Gold Premium Advanced—General Ceballos Proclaims and Adheres to the Republic—A Mission to Madrid—Hints to the Treasury—The Slavery Interests and the New Regime.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
HAVANA, Feb. 14, 1873.  
The news of the abdication of King Amadeus and the proclamation of the Spanish Republic was published this afternoon.

It had the immediate effect of unsettling business and of advancing the premium offered for gold to 23 per cent, but there were no sellers.

## EXECUTIVE ACCEPTANCE OF THE CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT.

General Ceballos will issue a proclamation on the new condition of political affairs, declaring that everything will remain as hitherto respecting Cuba's relations with Spain; and he, as well as the other Spanish officials, will obey whatever government is constituted in Spain. The most intense excitement exists among the people; the city, however, is tranquil, and as yet there are no indications of any disturbances.

## A Mission for Conference in Madrid.

HAVANA, Feb. 16, 1873.  
Señor Olivarez, the Political Secretary, sailed today for Spain to confer with the government.

## LOCAL AGITATION—THE TREASURY SYSTEM.

Thousands of circulars were distributed yesterday containing a picture representing the volunteers shooting a man in the back. They were addressed by the loyalists to the robbers of the public treasury. The circular demands the punishment of traitors of employees and merchants engaged in smuggling, and calls upon the people to guard against the intrigues of a few smugglers who are attempting to induce the Intendente to relax his vigilance. The document further says the financial situation is bad, and it is necessary that much of the paper now in circulation should be withdrawn, substituting gold therefore. The remedy, it concludes, for these evils pointed out is a simple one, but necessary—to shoot those guilty of fraud upon the treasury, irrespective of color or condition of the person so offending, and invokes General Ceballos to apply the remedy, if he intends to deserve well of the country.

## RECOGNITION OF THE REPUBLIC.

General Ceballos has issued his expected proclamation, enjoining obedience to the government proclaimed by the Cortes. The proclamation concludes with the publication of the names of the new government of Spain, and a telegram from the Minister for the Colonies.

## PUBLIC OPINION.

Havana continues tranquil.

The Diario has only a few words to say upon events now happening in Spain, the *Voz de Cuba* still less and the *Constancia* nothing whatever.

The idea of a republic does not please a majority of the slave owners. They do not make any demonstration, but are evidently disappointed.

## TRADE.

Business is entirely suspended, merchants refusing to sell exchange.

## THE NEW YORK PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—  
A good deal of attention has lately been given to a bill introduced by Mr. Patterson, of this city, looking to a change in the present school organization. There is no subject upon which the public mind is so sensitive as that which concerns the education of their children. It is not a question of politics, and the sooner this is understood by our legislators and those interested in and opposed to the contemplated change in the school system the sooner we shall arrive at a satisfactory result.

Any one who will examine the constituent elements of the Boards of Public Instruction and the local Trustees will perceive at once that some change is demanded. Under the rule of Tammany some of the very worst men have crept into power, and now wield considerable influence in the management of our schools and the appointment of our teachers. The Trustees in a great many instances are entirely unqualified for the duties with which they are charged, and the sacredness of which they fail to comprehend. Some of the Commissioners are equally unfit to fill the high stations to which they have been appointed, and their efforts to correct these evils and to cast the unworthy from the control of our school system we must have a card sent to the Hon. Board of Education, our schools are the property of all, and all should be made to feel that they have an equal interest in their growth and expansion. When the present school act was passed in 1862, grave and serious charges were made by the leading daily newspapers against the old organization and the one to which Mr. Patterson's bill would have us return. It was said then that a great many irregularities prevailed in the management, not alone in the extraordinary amounts sent down under the head of "incidental expenses," but in the manner in which supplies for the schools were contracted for—the Board at that time not dealing with the publishers and stationers as the Board of Education does now. The general impression was, no doubt, received a liberal commission for his work. If our schools are to be placed under the same law as that by which they were governed from 1862 to 1869, some provision must be made to guard against the possibility of any complaint like the foregoing. Change in the organization is not a mere question of expediency, but one of principle. The appointment of teachers should be vested in the Central Board, with the right to transfer, reserving teachers from one district to another whenever the interest of the public good. The powers and duties of the Trustees should be made to harmonize with the powers and duties of the Central Board, and the general provision, absolutely denying appropriations of money to any school or charity not under the control of the Board of Education should be inserted. Any school law failing to incorporate these propositions will fall short of giving general satisfaction. We must be sure that in getting rid of one set of bad men we do not fall into the hands of another.

The discussion which took place on this subject before the Joint Committee on Literature of the Senate and Public Education of the House about a week ago was far from edifying. It was simply a personal squabble, disgraceful to those who took part in it. One set of figures was proposed by one side and denied by the other, while another set of figures was put forth by the latter and denied by the former; and so it continued until the country members became so mystified that they knew much less about our schools after the "discussion" than before it, if that were possible.

A morning journal in recommending a change, gives as a reason therefor "the fact that the schools, under its (the Board of Public Instruction) present control, have decreased in attendance." It says:—"The average attendance during 1868 was \$4,154; the average attendance for the three years previous to 1872 was \$4,822. This shows a decrease in average attendance from 1868 to 1872 of 3,903." It does, but it proves nothing, because it is not the fact. We have before us the average attendance of pupils from 1862 to 1872, and we propose to analyze it. In this analysis we shall leave out of the calculation the year 1869, for the reason that the old Board continued in office to May of that year, at which time the new Board of Public Instruction came into power. It is therefore difficult to say which is responsible for the attendance. We shall take, however, the years 1867 and 1868, three years in which the old Board had full sway, and compare the attendance with that of 1870, 1871 and 1872, during which the present Board have had charge of the schools. The records show that during the former three years the average attendance was \$1,756, and during the latter \$1,164. The paper referred to made its statement without including the attendance of the new Normal School, which was organized in 1870 and which collected into one institution the various supplementary classes which up to that time were found scattered in nearly all our first class public schools. It also failed to take into account the attendance at the Normal or Training School in St. Mark's place. It is an undeniable fact that the average attendance is larger this year by 2,550 than it ever was before, and that for the last three years it bears the marks of a healthy, natural growth.

A change in the system is demanded which will

# WASHINGTON.

## Caldwell's Case Ready for the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1873.  
Mr. Caldwell's case will be presented to the Senate to-morrow by the Committee on Privileges and Elections in an elaborate report, which has been signed by Senators Carpenter, Anthony and Logan, and to which no minority argument is appended.

## Mem. for the Treasury Watch Dog.

Edmunds, of Vermont, behaved bravely on Saturday afternoon in guarding the Treasury against a set of greedy hounds who are endeavoring to get within its portals. He will have to be vigilant, however, or some of the audacity, hand-grabbing or other schemes will be taken on some appropriation bill and slipped through.

## No Necessity for a Session in March.

Although only two weeks remain of the present Congress this time is considered sufficient for the transaction of the requisite public business, besides acting on the reports of the special committees, including those affecting the character of members of Congress, and also the reports on the Caldwell, Clayton and New Orleans cases. Both branches will meet an hour earlier than heretofore, and also hold evening sessions.

## A General Order of the War Department.

Requires that in advertising for contracts for supplies of animals or of forage for military posts the conditions of competition should be always such as to open to settlers, farmers and stock-raisers, near the point of delivery and consumption of the supplies needed the opportunity of selling their products directly to the United States in such quantities as may be convenient and advantageous for both parties. The supplies are as far as practicable to be procured at first hands, and army officers are instructed accordingly.

## The Sub-Treasury Defalcation—Report of the House Select Committee—General Hillhouse Exonerated.

The Select Committee of the House, in their report of the defalcation of J. J. Johnson, lately in charge of the Stamp Division of the Assistant Treasurer's Office in New York, say it would have been a cause of surprise had the investigations of the committee justified the adoption of an opinion imputing the criminal act to the want of vigilance, the incapacity, or to any other cause implying official infidelity on the part of the Assistant Treasurer. They unhesitatingly exonerate him from any fault which could cause to be justly assigned to him a share in the responsibility for the loss sustained, and they heartily concur in the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury that the law already offered for its consideration should be enacted by Congress relieving General Hillhouse from any pecuniary stamp or of their proceeds by his late unworthy subordinate.

The committee most earnestly recommend, as in the direction of greater security to the public moneys that the punishment of all Treasury defalcators be greatly increased, and that in no case of conviction upon clear proof of guilt should the pardoning power be exercised in behalf of those who steal public moneys. They also recommend that stockbrokers who knowingly violate the law by dealing with government employees should be prosecuted with greater rigor than has marked the conduct of such proceedings in the past. They are gratified to report that from affidavits of the present employees in the Sub-Treasury in New York they are satisfied none of them have been tempted to hazard their positions and happiness by stock speculations.

## THE PACIFIC COAST.

## Murder in a Saloon—All Quiet in the Lava Beds—The Steamer George S. Wright Missing.

Edward Meehan was fatally stabbed to-night by Edward Percy. Meehan was trying to put Percy out of his saloon, when the latter drew a knife and plunged it into Meehan's left side. Percy is under arrest.

Regarding the Modoc troubles all is reported quiet. General Gillem's headquarters are at Dorris ranch, where he is waiting the result of the peace conference with the Modocs.

The steamer *Gussete* left from Portland, Or., to-day, but brought no news.

The steamer *George S. Wright* is missing. The *Gussete* will sail immediately in search of her. There are rumors of passengers on board the missing steamer, among whom are Major Walker, Paymaster of the army, and wife.

## BORDER RUFFIANS.

## A Party of Roughs "Running" Towns in Kansas Get Run Themselves.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 16, 1873.  
The Kansas City Journal of yesterday has advice from the western border of Kansas to the effect that a party of roughs entered the town of Sargent, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, and armed themselves by shooting into the windows and houses of the town.

Next day they attacked a saloon keeper named Christopher Gibson, who shot and killed two of them, named Wright and McCallan, and wounded another called Jack. The remainder of the party then left and went to Dodge City, where they undertook to run the town. On Sunday night the citizens formed a vigilance committee and killed two of the roughs, one named Charles Hill and the other known as Antelope.

## KNOCKING DOWN.

## Arrest of Dishonest Railroad Employees on the Pan Handle Road.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 16, 1873.  
About three months ago the suspicions of the officers of the Pan Handle Railroad were aroused that employees between here and Pittsburg were plundering the company by re-selling tickets. Detectives were set at work, and yesterday the first arrest was made in the person of W. M. Russell, a conductor, of this city, and others arrests of suspected parties will be made at once. It is alleged that six conductors and eleven outside parties are implicated. It is supposed the swindle has been going on two years, and that the road has lost \$40,000 yearly thereby. The mode of the swindle was for the conductor to take up a ticket without punching it, and send it to an agent to be resold. Detectives purchased twenty-five such tickets from agents at various points. The conductors were closely watched and several of them were observed to omit the punching process, and these tickets were afterwards purchased by agents at the various points. The conductors were closely watched and several of them were observed to omit the punching process, and these tickets were afterwards purchased by agents at the various points. The conductors were closely watched and several of them were observed to omit the punching process, and these tickets were afterwards purchased by agents at the various points.

## PRINCE BISMARCK.

## A Curious Rumor Concerning the German Chancellor, Via St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 16, 1873.  
The Democrat to-morrow will publish an extract from a private letter from Berlin which says the report is quite prevalent that Bismarck's continued indisposition is owing to numbers of poisoned letters he has received. He is so troubled with indigestion that he scarcely leaves the house, and his wife, who always reads correspondence with him, is suffering from an unaccountable feeling of gloom, and has been crying during the entire winter on this account, and neither Bismarck nor his wife have participated in the Court festivities at all.

# THE MODOC MURDERERS.

## Arrival of the Peace Commissioners at the Seat of War.

## OREGON'S PROTEST AGAINST PEACE.

## Strong Letter from Governor Grover to the Commissioners.

## THE MODOC COLD-BLOODED MURDERERS.

## Captain Jack Making Things Lively—Burning a Log Hut in View of the Troops.

LINKVILLE, Oregon, Feb. 16, 1873.  
General Gillem and staff and the Herald Commission left last evening for Camp at noon to-day and rode over here, where they found General Canby, Commander of the District of the Pacific, and staff, who had just arrived from California, via Jacksonville.

By appointment of the Secretary of the Interior, the Commission to arrange peace with the Modoc Indians, comprising Messrs. A. B. Meacham, Jesse Applegate and Samuel Case, were to meet at Linkville on February 15.

The Commission met at four o'clock P. M. Present—Jesse Applegate and Samuel Case, Mr. Jesse Applegate in the chair. On motion of Mr. Samuel Case, Mr. O. P. Applegate was appointed clerk of the commission.

The following communication was then received from the Secretary of the Governor of Oregon and read by Mr. Jesse Applegate:—

THE GOVERNOR OF OREGON PROTESTS.  
STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE OFFICE.  
SALMON, Feb. 10, 1873.

TO THE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO CONCLUDE PEACE WITH THE MODOC INDIANS:—

GENTLEMEN:—As the State of Oregon is deeply interested in the results of the pending Indian Special Commission I desire to express to you a few suggestions bearing upon the subject about to engage your attention. From official reports made to me, and from other reliable information, it appeared conclusively established that the MASSACRE OF EIGHTEEN CITIZENS OF OREGON, on the 29th of November last, was committed without provocation and without notice—cutting and shooting men down in cold blood at their houses and in their fields one by one as they were found by Indians who had not been attacked by the soldiers nor otherwise molested, and who could not speak our language, and were personally acquainted with their victims. The houses and farms of the slaughtered settlers were upon lands to which the Indian title had long since been extinguished by treaty. These acts I hold to be deliberate and willful murder. Over such offences I conceive the civil authorities of this State constitute

THE ONLY COMPETENT AND FINAL TRIBUNAL.

"I desire, therefore, to protest, on behalf of the State of Oregon, against any action of the Commission which shall purport to condone the crimes of the Modocs or compound their offences. The people of Oregon desire that the murderers shall be given up and be delivered to the civil authorities for trial and punishment. As to the lands on Lost River, which some have suggested should be surrendered to the Modocs

as a peace offering, allow me to say that these lands lie wholly within the State of Oregon, and within the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Oregon; that the Indian title to these lands was extinguished by treaty, fairly made through the Oregon Superintendency, between the Modocs and the general government, on the 14th day of October, 1864. They have been surveyed under the direction of the Surveyor General of Oregon, and the surveys were long since approved by the General Land Office. These lands have been extensively taken, and are now occupied by bona fide settlers under the homestead and pre-emption laws of the United States. The Commission will, therefore, have no more power to declare

A RESERVATION ON LOST RIVER

under these settlements to make the same basis of peace with those Indians than they have to provide for their establishment on any other settled portion of this State. For the interests of Southern Oregon and for the future peace of our Southern frontier I will express the hope and confidence that the project of a reservation on Lost River will not be entertained by the Commission, and that the Modocs will either consent to return to their own reservations or to be assigned to towns beyond the settlements. With great respect, I am your obedient servant,

"L. F. GROVER, Governor of Oregon."

On motion the letter was

LAI D ON THE TABLE.

Owing to the absence of Mr. A. B. Meacham, the Commission adjourned to meet at Van Bremer's Ranch, on Monday, February 17.

There is a very strong feeling in Oregon against peace, and especially against locating these Indians on the Lost River strip of land, as the settlers declare the country will not be safe with the Modocs in the neighborhood.

General Canby, General Gillem, the officers attached to their staffs, Messrs. Jesse Applegate and Samuel Case, of the Peace Commission, and the Herald correspondent leave to-morrow morning for Van Bremer's Ranch, forty miles distant.

CAPTAIN JACK LIVES.

A party of four or five Modocs, on a scout, burnt Dennis Crowley's log hut on Friday evening. General Gillem saw the smoke from the Lost River Camp, and sent out a detachment of cavalry to investigate the matter. They found the house in ruins and the tracks of Indians, but it was too late to follow them up. In the morning another party of cavalry were sent out, but the Indians had taken refuge in their stronghold in the lava beds.

## THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 17—1 A. M.

Probabilities.

The northeast wind, with rain or snow, continue during Monday morning in New England, followed by clearing weather on Monday evening; for the Middle States winds backing to northwest, with clearing weather in New York and clear weather on Monday afternoon in Virginia; for the Southern and Gulf States westerly winds and pleasant weather; for the Upper Lakes light winds and pleasant weather. Cautionary signals continue at Norfolk, New York, New London, Boston, Portland, Me., and Cape May.